# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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| 10/815,405 | 03/31/2004 | Guy Riddle | 6533/53819 | 7944 |

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| EXAMINER |
|---|
| CHU, WUTCHUNG |

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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

| **Office Action Summary** | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
| | 10/815,405 | RIDDLE, GUY |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | Wutchung Chu | 2616 | |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *31 March 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.     2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-58* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-58* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *31 March 2004* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some *  c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date *7/19/2006*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____ .

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Drawings*

1.      The drawings are objected to because figure 2 ref 71, 72, and 50 are not labeled. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

2.      In addition to Replacement Sheets containing the corrected drawing figure(s), applicant is required to submit a marked-up copy of each Replacement Sheet including annotations indicating the changes made to the previous version. The marked-up copy must be clearly labeled as "Annotated Sheets" and must be presented in the amendment or remarks section that explains the change(s) to

the drawings. See 37 CFR 1.121(d)(1). Failure to timely submit the proposed

drawing and marked-up copy will result in the abandonment of the application.

### Claim Objections

3.      The numbering of claims is not in accordance with 37 CFR 1.126 which

requires the original numbering of the claims to be preserved throughout the

prosecution. When claims are canceled, the remaining claims must not be

renumbered. When new claims are presented, they must be numbered

consecutively beginning with the number next following the highest numbered

claims previously presented (whether entered or not).

Misnumbered claims t1, t2, t3, t4, t5, t47 have been renumbered 42, 43,

44, 45, 46, and 47.

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4.      The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and
> process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any
> person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make
> and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying
> out his invention.

5.      Claims 20 -23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as based

on a disclosure which is not enabling. The term "asymmetric encryption

algorithm" critical or essential to the practice of the invention, but not included in

the claim(s) is not enabled by the disclosure. See *In re Mayhew,* 527 F.2d 1229,

188 USPQ 356 (CCPA 1976).

Regarding claims 20 and 22, the term "asymmetric encryption algorithm"

is not enabled by the disclosure, and the term is interpreted as encryption.

Claims 21 and 23 are rejected as it is a dependent claim of claim 20 which

is rejected.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

6.      The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35

U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this

Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7.      Claims 1-11, 24-26, 28, 30, 32, 34-41, 46, 48-49, 51-52, 54-55, and 57-58

are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Normura et al.

(US6930984).

Regarding claim 1, Normura et al. disclose network-device control system

and apparatus comprising:

- monitoring, at a network device operating in an unconfigured mode, for a

  configuration message, wherein the configuration message includes

  information sufficient for the network device to establish a network

  connection with a remote device **(see column 7 line 10-16 and line 33)**;

- configuring the network device using the configuration information in the

  configuration message **(see column 7 line 35)**; and

- switching the network device to a configured mode **(see column 7 line 35-43)**.

Regarding claim 2, Normura et al. teaches transmitting a message to the remote device **(see column 7 line 40)**.

Regarding claim 3, Normura et al. teaches the network device is disposed on a communications path between a first network and a second network; and wherein the method further comprises

- forwarding at[ packets, other than configuration messages, along the communications path **(see column 14 line 55-61)**.

Regarding claim 4, Normura et al. teaches the transmitting step comprises initiating a connection to the remote device **(see column 14 line 58-66)**.

Regarding claim 5, Normura et al. teaches further comprising receiving additional configuration from the remote device **(see column 12 line 45-49)**.

Regarding claim 6, Normura et al. teaches the remote device is a network management system **(see figure 1 network device controller)**.

Regarding claim 7, Normura et al. teaches further comprising validating the configuration message before the configuring step **(see column 12 line 63 – column 13 line 25)**.

Regarding claim 8, Normura et al. teaches the configuration message is transmitted from a remote device on the first network and addressed to a destination host on the second network **(see column 14 line 58-61)**.

Regarding claim 9, Normura et al. disclose a method facilitating remote deployment and configuration of a network device physically installed on a first network, wherein the network device is operative to intercept configuration messages, comprising:

- composing a configuration message including configuration information corresponding to a network device **(see column 7 line 35)**; and

- transmitting from a second network a configuration message to a destination host in the first network, wherein the network device is disposed on the communications path between the second network and the destination host **(see column 13 line 12-25 and column14 line 55-61)**.

Regarding claim 10, Normura et al. teaches further comprising repeating the transmitting step until a response to the configuration message is received from the network device **(see column14 line 40-44)**.

Regarding claim 11, Normura et al. teaches the configuration information comprises information sufficient for the network device to establish a network connection with a remote device **(see column 14 line 55-61)**.

Regarding claim 24, Normura et al. teaches a method facilitating remote deployment of network devices, comprising

- monitoring, at a network device in an unconfigured mode, for a configuration message transmitted by a network management system, wherein the configuration message includes configuration information for the network device **(see column 7 line 10-16 and line 33)**;

- after detection of a configuration message, validating the configuration message **(see column 12 line 63 – column 13 line 25)**;

- if the configuration message is valid, configuring the network device using the configuration information in the configuration message **(see column 7 line 35-43)**.

Regarding claim 25, Normura et al. teaches the configuration message includes information sufficient for the network device to establish a network connection to network management device **(see column 14 line 55-61)**.

Regarding claim 26, Normura et al. teaches further comprising forwarding on art packets other than configuration messages **(see column 14 line 55-61)**.

Regarding claim 28, Normura et al. teaches the configuration information comprises a network address for the network device, and a network address corresponding to the network management system **(see column 8 line 23-24)**.

Regarding claim 30, Normura et al. teaches the network device is operably connected to a first network comprising a gateway router having a gateway network address; wherein the configuration information in the configuration message comprises the network address of a gateway router; and wherein the validating step comprises determining whether the network address of the gateway router matches the gateway network address of the gateway router **(see column 15 line 26-45)**.

Regarding claim 32, Normura et al. teaches the monitoring step comprises

- intercepting, at a first network interface, a configuration message transmitted by a network management system **(see column 7 line 35-43)**;

- passing other packets to a second network interface for forwarding atong a communications path **(see column 14 line 55-61)**.

Regarding claim 34, Normura et al. teaches method facilitating remote deployment of network devices, comprising:

- intercepting, at a network device in an unconfigured state, a configuration message transmitted by a network management system, wherein the configuration message includes configuration information for the network device **(see column7 line 10-43)**;

- after detection of a configuration message, validating the configuration message **(see column 12 line 63 – column 13 line 25)**;

- if the configuration message is valid, configuring the network device using

  the configuration information in the configuration message **(see column**

  **14 line 58-61)**.

Regarding claim 35, Normura et al. teaches the configuration information

includes the network address of a network management system, and wherein the

method further comprises

establishing a connection to the network management system using the

network address in the configuration information **(see column 15 line 26-45)**.

Regarding claim 36, Normura et al. teaches network device allowing for

automated, remote deployment, comprising:

- at least one network interface operative to transmit and receive packets

  over a computer network **(see figure 1 B1 Event Receiver and B6**

  **configuration information transmitter)**;

- a configuration interface module operative to configure the network device

  based on received configuration information **(see figure 1 B6**

  **configuration information transmitter)**; and

- a configuration daemon operative, when the network device is an

  unconfigured state **(see figure 1 B2 Configure Determination unit)**, to

  - o monitor the at [east one network interface for configuration

    messages **(see column 7 line 10-16)**; .

  o validate configuration messages **(see column 12 line 63-column 13 line 25)**; and

  o invoke the configuration interface module after receipt of a valid configuration message **(see column 7 line 35-43)**.

Regarding claim 37, Normura et al. teaches comprising first and second network interfaces operative to transmit and receive packets over a computer network; and wherein the configuration daemon **(see figure 1 B2 Configure Determination unit)** is further operative to

- forward packets, intended for other network devices, received at the first network interface for transmission from the second network interface **(see figure 8 application-launch event)**; and

- forward packets, intended for other network devices, received at the second network interface for transmission from the first network interface **(see column 13 line 13-18)**.

Regarding claim 38, Normura et al. teaches the configuration interface module is operative to configure the network device to communicate with a remote network device using information in the configuration message **(see column 7 line 35-43)**.

Regarding claim 39, Normura et al. teaches network device facilitating remote deployment and configuration, comprising:

- a configuration daemon operative **(see figure 1 B2 configure determination unit)**, in an unconfigured mode, to

    o monitor for configuration messages including configuration information, sufficient to configure the network device to communicate with a remote device over a computer network **(see column 7 line 10-43)**; and

- a configuration interface module operative to

    o initially configure the network device to communicate with a remote device over a computer network based on configuration information in a configuration message received by the configuration daemon **(see column 14 line 58-66)**; and

- communicate with the remote device to receive additional configuration information **(see column 12 45-49)**.

Regarding claim 40, Normura et al. teaches further comprising:

at least one network interface operative (see figure 1 B1 event Receiver) to transmit and receive packets over a computer network; and wherein the configuration daemon is operative to monitor for configuration messages received at the at least one network interface **(see column 7 line 10-16)**.

Regarding claim 41, Normura et al. teaches in a network environment comprising a first network and a second network, wherein the first network

includes a gateway router allowing access to resources on at least the second

network, a method facilitating remote configuration of a network device physically

installed on the first network, the method comprising

- identifying a destination host on the first network, wherein an unconfigured

    network device is disposed on the communications path between the

    gateway router and the network device, wherein the network device is

    operative, in an unconfigured mode, to intercept configuration messages

    **(see column7 line 10-16)**;

- transmitting a configuration message to the first network, wherein the

    configuration message is addressed to the destination host **(see column

    7 line 35)**.

Regarding claim 46, Normura et al. teaches the configuration message

includes information sufficient for the network device to establish a network

connection with a remote device **(see column 14 line 55-61)**.

Regarding claim 48, Normura et al. teaches method facilitating remote,

automated deployment of a network device on a network, comprising

- establishing, in an unconfigured mode, a connection with a remote device

    for configuration information **(see column7 line 10-16)**;

- providing, during the connection, a hardware profile of a network device

    **(see column15 line 26-45)**;

- receiving configuration information from the remote device based on the
  hardware profile **(see column 7 line 35-43)**.

Regarding claim 49, Normura et al. teaches further comprising:

obtaining a network address before the establishing step **(see column 15
line 26-45)**.

Regarding claim 51, Normura et al. teaches further comprising:

- gathering network topology information characterizing the topology of the
  network to which the network device is attached **(see column 15 line 10-
  25)**; and

- providing the network topology information to the remote device; and
  wherein the configuration information received from the remote device is
  based on the hardware profile and the network topology information **(see
  column 15 line 10-25)**.

Regarding claim 52, Normura et al. teaches the network topology information
comprises information concerning at least one host neighboring the network
device **(see column 15 line 15)**.

Regarding claim 54, Normura et al. teaches the establishing step is
performed in response to the receipt of a configuration message transmitted by
the remote device **(see column 13 line12-25)**.

Regarding claim 55, Normura et al. teaches the configuration message is

addressed to the broadcast address of the network **(see column 14 line 59-66)**.

Regarding claim 57, Normura et al. teaches a second network device

connected to the network is operative to broadcast the network address of the

remote device **(see column 14 line 59-66)**.

Regarding claim 58, Normura et al. teaches the network comprises a second

network device operative to transmit the network address of the remote device in

response to a request; and wherein the method further comprises broadcasting a

request for the network address of the remote device **(see column 14 line 61-**

**66)**.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

8.      The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1,

148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for

determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1.      Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2.      Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at
        issue.
3.      Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4.      Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating
        obviousness or nonobviousness.

9.      The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for

all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described
> as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to
> be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been
> obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which
> said subject matter pertains.  Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

10.     Claims 27, and 42-45 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Normura et al in view of its background.

Regarding claims 27, and 42-45, Normura et al. disclose all the subject matter

of the claimed invention with the exception of forwarding on configuration

messages that are not valid relative to the network device;

- the configuration message is formatted in a manner that causes the
  destination host to ignore the configuration message.

- the configuration message is formatted in a manner that causes the
  destination host to discard the configuration message.

- the configuration message is formatted according to a protocol that is
  not implemented by the destination host.

- the configuration message is formatted according to a protocol that is
  not understood by the destination host.

The background of Normura et al. from the same or similar fields of

endeavor teaches the use of network device that does not support RSVP exists

in the network, this device cannot undergo any control of quality **(see Normura**

**et al. background column 2 line 58-67)**. Thus, it would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the a RSVP

exists in the network, this device cannot undergo any control of quality in the

network-device control system and apparatus in order to increase processing

capability of each network device **(see column 3 line 3)**.

11.    The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for

all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described
> as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to
> be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been
> obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which
> said subject matter pertains.  Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

12.    Claims 12, 47, and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Normura et al in view of Knop et al. (US2005/0013255).

Regarding claims 12, 47, and 53, Normura et al. disclose all the subject

matter of the claimed invention with the exception of the configuration information

including a network address for the network device, a sub-network mask for the

first network, a network address for the remote device, and the network address

of the gateway router corresponding to the first network.

Knop et al. from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches the use of

initialization information includes such information base Internet Protocol (IP)

address, a subnet mask and a list of logical names of all network interfaces in a

cluster **(see Knop et al. paragraph 33-37)**. Thus, it would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the initialization

information as taught by Knop et al. in the network-device control system an

apparatus of Normura et al. in order to provide a more efficiently monitor

availability of computers in a cluster **(see Knop et al. paragraph 10)**.

13.    The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for
all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described
> as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to
> be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been
> obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which
> said subject matter pertains.  Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

14.    Claims 13-18, 21, 29, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as
being unpatentable over Normura et al in view of Ylonen et al.
(US2002/0191548).

Regarding claims 13-18, 21, 29, and 33, Normura et al disclose all the
subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception of configuration
information includes:

cryptographic key; encryption key; a secret string of text; a random
number; network address of the destination host; network device is pre-
configured with the secret string of text; public encryption key corresponding to
the private key; configuration message is encrypted; decrypting the configuration
information.

Ylonen et al. from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches the use
of encryption and decryption of configuration information **(see Ylonen et al.
paragraph 50, 52, 63, and 217)** and public and private key **(see Ylonen et al.
paragraph 52 and 63)** and key material stored in the secure storage deice **(see
Ylonen et al. paragraph 88).** Thus, it would have been obvious to one of
ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the encryption algorithm
as taught by Ylonen et al. in the in the network-device control system an

apparatus of Normura et al. in order to provide cryptographic authentication and confidentiality of traffic between two communicating network nodes **(see Ylonen et al. paragraph 7)**.

15.     Claims 19, 20, and 22 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Normura et al in view of Ylonen et al.

        Regarding claims 19, 20, and 22, Normura et al disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception of symmetric encryption key, and private encryption key.

        Ylonen et al. from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches the use of encryption and decryption of configuration information **(see Ylonen et al. paragraph 50, 52, 63, and 217)** and public and private key **(see Ylonen et al. paragraph 52 and 63)**. And although Ylonen et al. does not specifically disclose the symmetric encryption key, such limitation are merely a matter of design choice and would have been obvious in the system of Normura et al and Ylonen et al. The limitations in claims do not define a patentably distinct invention over that in Normura et al and Ylonen et al. since both invention as a whole. Therefore, the symmetric encryption key in Normura et al and Ylonen et al. system would have been a matter of obvious design choice to one ordinary skill in the art.

16.     Claims 50, and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Normura et al in view of Ylonen et al.

        Regarding claims 50, and 56, Normura et al disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception of DHCP server operative to provide

the network address of the remote device in a field associated with a DHCP

response transmitted to the network device.

Ylonen et al. from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches the use

of DHCP configure devices **(see Ylonen et al. paragraph 28, 56, 59 and 75).**

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention to use DHCP configure devices as taught by Ylonen et al. in the in

the network-device control system an apparatus of Normura et al. in order to

obtain devices configuration information **(see Ylonen et al. paragraph 27)**.

17.     The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for

all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described
> as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to
> be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been
> obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which
> said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

18.     Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Normura et al in view of Traversat et al. (US2007/0097885).

Regarding claim 31, Normura et al disclose all the subject matter of the

claimed invention with the exception of determining step comprises broadcast an

address resolution protocol request, including the network address in the

configuration message, on the network.

Traversat et al. from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches the

use of broadcast a query message requesting information **(see Traversat et al.**

**paragraph 27)** and ARP requests are sent for any single target IP address **(see**

**Traversat et al. paragraph 309).** Thus, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use ARP requesting

message in the in the network-device control system an apparatus of Normura et

al. in order to enhance system efficiency.

### Conclusion

19.     The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Simon et al. (US2005/0135268) disclose mesh networks with end device

recognition.

Kupershmidt (US2003/0204574) disclose system and method for configuring

network access devices

Aures et al. (US2004/0240397) disclose method, system and apparatus for

managing connections in a telecommunications network

Sandick et al. (US6684241) disclose apparatus and method of configuring a

network device

Ackermann-Markes et al. (US2006/0209714) disclose method for the automatic

configuration of a communications device.

Mititelu (US2006/0187853) discloses configuring virtual LANs on layer 2

20.     Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to Wutchung Chu whose telephone number is

571 270 1411.  The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 1000

- 1500EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edan D. Orgad can be reached on 571 272 7884. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/WC/
Wutchung Chu

EDAN ORGAD
PRIMARY PATENT EXAMINER

8/6/07